

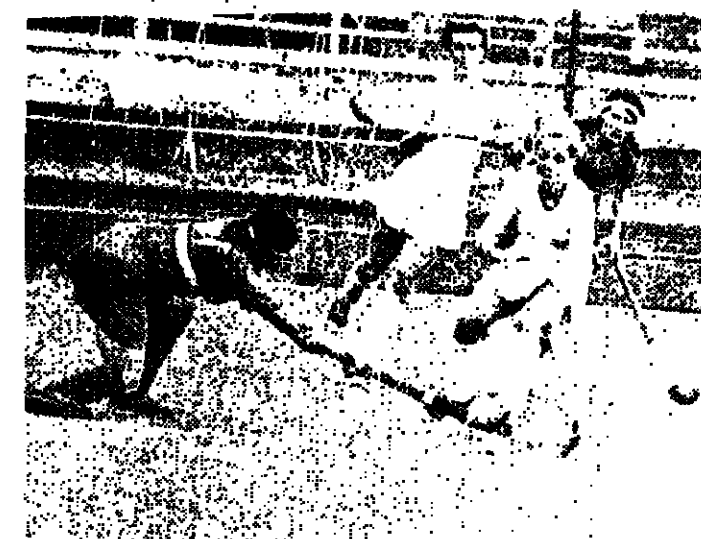
# SPORTS

N. Chernomashentsev won all three final races to win the 500 cm class at the water motor championships in Hungary.

Telephoto MTI-TASS

Moscow Krylya Sovetov and Moscow Region Spartak played a 0-0 draw in a recent women's field hockey championship game.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



## DRAUGHTS: HALFWAY THROUGH

In the third round of the world title draughts match in Moscow between defending champion Olga Levina, from Kharkov, and challenger Yelena Altshtul, from Minsk, the opponents rejected well-known opening moves, and only a flawless defence saved the titlist half a point.

In the next game the challenger took the initiative, gaining considerable advantage, but later made a tactical error and almost lost the game; disaster would have inevitably struck had champion not pre-empted a sweeping exchange combination.

On the face of it the challenger's strategy seemed an

immensely risky one in the cliff-hanging fifth game but proved sound in the long run. The champion took some credit for having realized the need for timely defensive action, in which she exhibited much skill, but which still failed to pull her through.

In the next round the challenger had to go through severe trials, for the champion's onslaught seemed irresistible. The game lasted a whole six hours, with an ultimate draw in the 65th move. With the match halfway through now Yelena Altshtul leads 3.5-2.5.

Veniamin GORODETSKY, Grandmaster

## SOVIET AND BANGLADESH PLAYERS NECK-AND-NECK

Andrei Sokolov, of Moscow, continues unbeaten in his games at the junior chess championship in Copenhagen. In the sixth tour he beat the European champion Kari Hansen, of Denmark, on the 35th move.

Sokolov and Mirshad, of Bangladesh, have five points

each and are at the top of the championship which is held according to the Swiss system and consists of 13 tours. Five other players are only half a point behind.

In the next tour, Sokolov and Mirshad are to play against each other.

## AEROBATIC SURPRISES

The USSR put a good performance at the 11th World Piston Jet Aerobatic Championship outside the Austrian resort of Bad Deutsch Altenburg, winning both the female and male team titles.

The men's event was the most strongly contested one. The USA were in the lead prior to the third event of the programme, while the USSR excelled in the most gruelling "unexpected" event, which had come to the attention of the competitors only the night before it was due to be held.

The biggest credit goes to European top all-rounder Viktor Sinolin, from Leningrad, who won the event with flawless performance. American Henry Hlatk was second and West German Manfred Strossenreuter, third. Nikolai Nikityuk, from Odessa, was the fourth finisher, and Jurgis Katrys, from Vilnius, came ninth.

## Long-jump: 858 cm

A recent international athletic meet in Zurich was distinguished for its high standards of performance. Carl Lewis, 21, of the USA, leapt 858 cm in the long jump, an unprecedented record for European stadiums, with his teammate Larry Myricks coming second, with a 837 cm jump.

Calvin Smith, of the USA, won the 100 m in 10.09 sec, and Bert Cameron, of Jamaica, was supreme in the 400 m in 44.69 sec. Briton Sebastian Coe took the 800 m in the stride in 1 min 44.48 sec, while Mill Otley, of Canada, scaled 230 cm in the high jump.

At an athletic meet at Potsdam Olympic winner Iona Slupianek, of the GDR, reached 21 m 80 cm in the shot-put, the best mark of the season. European long-jump junior champion Haik Davut leapt 698 cm in the long jump.

## LAWN TENNIS

Muscovite Yuliya Salnikova and Natalya Burdina, from Minsk, will meet in all-Soviet women's singles finals at the European championship now taking place at Nylregyhaza, Hungary. In the semifinals Salnikova eliminated Skronaka, of

Czechoslovakia, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3, while Burdina disposed of Brzakova, also of Czechoslovakia, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2. Konstantin Pugayev, Alexander Zverev and Vadim Borisov, all of the USSR, and Janslav Navratil, of Czechoslovakia, will clash in the semifinals.

## FORECASTS ANEW

Colombian newspapers are again full of predictions as the world basketball elimination games have drawn to a close; but now experts go by the teams' present performance rather than their past achievement.

The USSR and Yugoslavia have admittedly put on the best show and are tipped to clash in the decisive game, which will

decide the two teams for its final tournament.

Like four years ago, other finalists are the USA and Canada. The USA has a talented lineup, which has so far performed inconsistently. Australia and Canada have also qualified.

Spain produced quite a furor, unimproving the USA in a qualifying game and reaching the finals.

## LONG LIVE SPORT AND PEACE!

A colourful closing ceremony wrapped up the 14th Central American and Caribbean Games, in which over 20 nations participated. Spectators who had crowded into the Pedro Marrero stadium in Havana were treated to a parade of the participants and the "Cuban carnival" show.

"Long live sport, long live peace!" is how Herman Rickhoff, of Puerto Rico, IOC member and President of the Sports

Organization of Central American and Caribbean Nations, rounded off his address at the ceremony.

The hosts dominated in new events, and there were good performances from Mexico, Venezuela, Puerto Rico and other nations. Cuban weightlifter Daniel Muner set a new world record—one of the new records registered at these games.



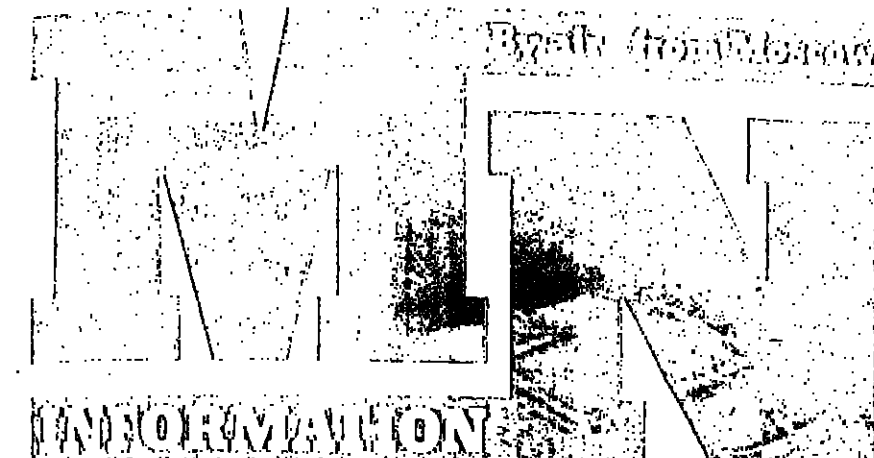
## CLIMBERS FROM THREE CONTINENTS

Over 300 mountaineers from Europe, Asia and America are now in the Pamirs to scale the Soviet Union's highest peaks.

The tents of the Pamir-82 international Alpine camp have gone up in the Edelweiss Valley. The current ninth season promises to be a particularly hard one, with many climbs planned along both old and new routes.

In the photos: a view of the Achyk-Tash camp (top); Austrian climber Schranits in action.

Photos by A. Kodyuklov



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## MEETINGS IN CRIMEA

Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is growing annually. Economic relations are significantly improving and growing quantitatively, becoming more effective. Leonid Brezhnev and Tsedenbal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of Mongolia, stressed at their recent meeting in Crimea.

While reviewing international problems the two leaders specifically pointed out that for decades now peace has been absent from the Middle East, with only short breathers in between wars. The current tragedy of the Arab people of Palestine, the tragedy of Lebanon is a logical outcome of deals like the Camp David one. Neither separate agreements, nor banditry, violence and genocide as practised by Israel can secure a lasting peace in the Middle East, they emphasized. Only an all-round political

settlement could reliably guarantee the vital rights of all Middle East nations.

The continuing war between Iran and Iraq is endangering the situation in the region and doubtlessly runs counter to the interests of both parties. The Soviet Union and Mongolia favour a political settlement of disputed problems between these neighbouring states, the two leaders stressed further.

The Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic are of the opinion that the Middle East states can maintain their relations exclusively on the basis of principles of good-neighbourliness and mutually profitable cooperation.

Given a sincere interest by both sides and an abandoning of prejudices and mistrust, there are no problems that round-table negotiations could not settle, the leaders of two countries emphasized.

## NEW SESSION OF UN COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

New York. A scheduled session of the UN Special Committee for a world disarmament conference opened recently at the UN headquarters. It is hoped that such a high-level conference involving all countries in the world may play an important part in mobilizing efforts for curbing the arms race and eliminating the danger of war.

Though the idea of a world disarmament conference, which originated from the Soviet Union, has had the broadest international support, practical preparations for it have made little progress in recent years. The socialist and non-aligned states believe that the time has long been ripe for taking specific

measures to eliminate the threat of war and especially of nuclear war. In their opinion, a world conference could contribute to the success of talks in the field of disarmament. Its universal character would enable all states to make a contribution towards the common goal of saving civilization from the calamities of war.

The Second Special Session on Disarmament of the UN General Assembly, which closed in July, has once again demonstrated the readiness of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries for specific, practical steps in that field. The Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has attracted worldwide comment.

## MOHAMMED AL-SHAER: PALESTINIANS DISPLAYED COURAGE IN LEBANON

During the severe battle against the Israeli aggressors, the Arab people of Palestine displayed exceptional courage and steadfastness, said Dr Mohammed al-Shaer, head of the PLO office in the USSR, speaking in an interview to a TASS correspondent. The united troops of

the Palestine Resistance Movement and the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces offered truly heroic resistance to the 120-thousand-strong Israeli army of intervention which was armed with up-to-date military technologies of American manufacture.



Beirut today.



The space crew on board Salyut-7.

## Lady of the house in space

There is a crew of five cosmonauts on board the Soviet orbital station Salyut-7. Apart from Anatoly Beresov, Valentin Labadov, Leonid Popov, and Alexander Serebrov the "space house" has a female cosmonaut—Svetlana Savitskaya.

She has been assigned the duties of a Cosmonaut-Researcher, says Anatoly Yegorov, Doctor of Medical Sciences. During the course of a week, the crew is to perform geophysical, technical and medical experiments, with Savitskaya personally taking part in many.

For many years now, Svetlana has been doing aerobics, and she is a professional test pilot. During her travel into outer space, she was helped by her excellent physical fitness and self-control and she was not as excited as she well might have been on such an occasion. The reports she made were clear

and the arterial pressure, and the functions of the vestibular apparatus, ECGs were recorded without load and after load on a velometer. On the whole, the body's reactions to loads in weightlessness state are the same as on earth.

Svetlana Savitskaya carried out an electrocardiographic test on Flight Engineer Alexander Serebrov. Using French instruments, she examined the functioning of the heart and major blood vessels, particularly those feeding the brain.

Specialists noted the positive influence of a female presence on the crew. I think, stresses Yegorov, that in future such flights will become the rule rather than the exception. I do not doubt that by taking this flight Svetlana Savitskaya opens up opportunities for many more women in outer space—specialists in various fields of science and technology.



Svetlana Savitskaya. An unforeseen eventuality during a walk through Moscow by the Soyuz T-9 crew.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

● The non-aligned delegation which have gathered in Geneva have urged the United Nations to hold a conference next May to declare the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

● In the Mozambican capital, Maputo, a prominent leader of the African National Congress, Ruth Vercas, has died in a terrorist attack by agents of the racist regime in Pretoria.

● Egypt buys from Spain a large consignment of military hardware and equipment for the sum of over 1,500 million dollars on the credit line. This will be Spain's largest ever military export order.

● During the past year, the population of Japan increased by 0.6 per cent to reach by the end of March 117,774,771. Men constituted 49.3 per cent of the population. Japan with 113,844,000 people is still the biggest Japanese city, while Osaka with more than 8,525,000 is the second biggest.

## Helmut Schmidt raps sanctions

Rome. In an interview to the West German Norddeutscher Rundfunk radio station the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has criticized the attempts by some circles in the West to start a "trade war" against the socialist countries. He also condemned the pressure being exerted by the American administration on its West European allies. If we begin to subject free trade to political conditions, we shall be

(Continued on page 2)

## CHINESE TAKE NEUTRAL STANCE

Peking. During his meeting here with the visiting UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, Chinese Foreign Minister Qiao Qunzhang said that China would play a neutral role in the "American card" against the Soviet Union and the "Soviet card" against the United States.



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## AMERICANS PROTEST

Washington. The Reagan-administered Pentagon plans for "protracted" nuclear war with the USSR have aroused profound anxiety and sharp criticism from the American and the world public.

Such moves by the Reagan administration escalate the menace of a nuclear war, Representative J. Brown (Calif.) told Congress. Instead of taking urgent steps to scale down this menace, the White House is preparing for a "protracted" nuclear war obviously in the belief that they even could win it.

This policy does not stand up to serious criticism, Brown continued; the thing is that any

nuclear conflict would inevitably grow into a large-scale war, in which there can be no winners, he stressed.

His views were echoed by Democratic Congressman A. Gore, who thinks the best way of ensuring peace and international security is not to continue the arms race, but rather to embark on constructive peaceful talks designed to gradually reduce and ultimately to completely eliminate the nuclear war threat. In this respect, Gore continued, the Reagan administration should scrap its current strategy and move urgently to formulate and conclude important nuclear arms race limitation agreements with the Soviet Union.

## AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

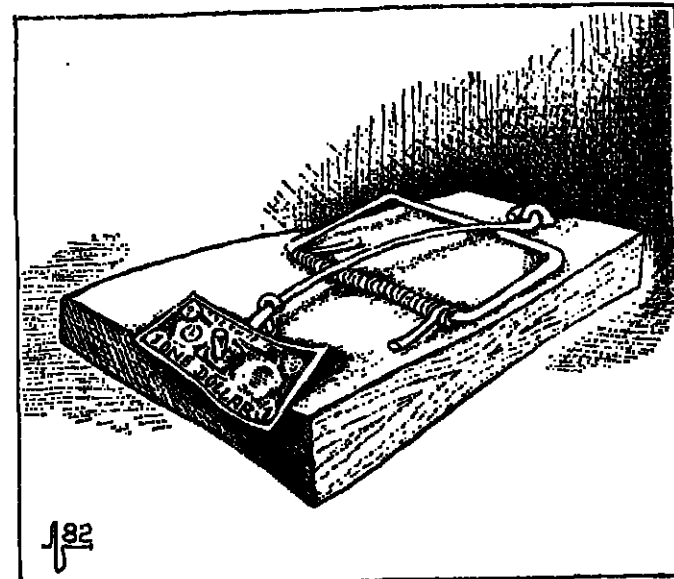
Dahli. An International Conference on Afro-Asian Cooperation has opened here to discuss how to strengthen unity and cooperation between the developing countries faced with imperialist intrigues. It is being held on the initiative of the Indian Society for Afro-Asian Research.

Israel's aggression against Lebanon has graphically demonstrated the need for unity among the nations of Asia and Africa in the struggle against their common enemy—American imperialism and against Israeli Zionism acting as the former's policeman in the Middle East. Thus spoke M. H. Beg, a prominent Indian political leader and former Chief Justice of the Indian Supreme Court, in his speech to the conference. The Israeli aggressors, he said, encouraged by the

United States had behaved as atrociously as the Nazis did in the last war.

In the Middle East, the Zionists carry out a misanthropic policy of apartheid against the Arab peoples just like the South African racists do against the indigenous population in the south of Africa, said Sydney Mollit, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa. Backed by American imperialism the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists openly defy the decisions adopted by the United Nations, he stressed.

The strength of the developing countries faced by neo-colonialist intrigue lies in the unity, stressed V. P. Dutt, a Professor at the University of Delhi.



US "economic aid".

Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

## J. CARTER: WASHINGTON GAVE ISRAEL THE 'GREEN LIGHT'

Washington. Condemning the Reagan administration's policy in the Middle East, former American President J. Carter said he had received information to the effect that Washington had sanctioned Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June. In an interview with newspaper editors in the city of Atlanta, Mr Carter said

that he had obtained his knowledge from reliable sources in Israel.

My source told me the Israelis had been given the "green light" from Washington, said the former president adding that Israel's presence in Lebanon had complicated the situation in the Middle East still further.

## QUOTATION OF THE DAY

The total debt of oilless developing countries now exceeds 450,000 million dollars, a colossal sum. This burden is becoming increasingly unbearable for these countries' economies.

From "L'Afrique-Asie" magazine, Paris

Alexander VLADOV

## VIEWPOINT

## REAGAN'S TAIWANESE REIN

Should the United States wish for "two Chinas", then there will be two Chinas; should they decide that this is insufficient, then there will be as many Chinas as they consider necessary — such is the logic that Peking will have to follow to it if it wishes to remain in Washington's favour. In any event, the recently signed American-Chinese communiqué reveals that the Washington administration reserves the right to provide military aid to Taiwan, while demanding that the Chinese leaders produce convincing evidence of their loyalty to the "strategic partnership" with the United States.

The bargaining, which lasted for a whole ten months, resulted in the Americans succeeding in cornering their partners by imposing on it the vague formula of a "gradual reduction" in arms shipments to Taiwan, according to which the shipments will be terminated when Taiwan has no more need for them. In other words, everything will depend on Peking's conduct should it play ball with Washington, the need for such shipments could with time decrease. Meanwhile arms will be flowing to Taiwan on the scale that was in operation at the time that America and China established diplomatic relations in 1979.

Whatever interpretation Peking now chooses to put on the above document, it is clear that Washington is pressing, with a fair degree of success, for its

partner to reconcile itself to American interference in its internal affairs. President Reagan did not mince his words when he announced to a press conference late in July that Chinese policy will continue to be dictated from the White House; they are perfectly aware of our position, and this position has not changed. We are not going to abandon our long-time friends and allies in Taiwan. By referring to the Chiang Kai-shek regime in Taiwan as "government", the president went beyond what was regarded as permissible in public declarations made by Washington spokesmen since the signing of the Shanghai communiqué in 1972, in which America had pledged to recognize "one China".

Peking is still issuing warnings to the effect that unless the United States starts gradually scaling down its arms shipments to Taiwan, it could lose its patience, which would cost America dearly. One gets the impression, though, that such declarations are no longer taken seriously in Washington. There are reports that the American president is soon to notify Congress of the stepped-up joint production in Taiwan of J-5E fighters and other weapons. This is by no means surprising, since the major credo of American foreign policy is that right means might.

In Peking they are now complaining that the Reagan administration has been underestimating China as a "strategic partner", sticking on two horses at

once, all this despite the fact that the Chinese leaders have been studiously following the anti-Soviet line. The odds are that even this is now not enough for the present American administration.

Hard as the Chinese leaders tried to obtain a Washington mandate of equal ally in the struggle against the USSR, they were only granted the role of "junior partner". Indeed, it would be naive to hope for more, when the American right-wingers now shaping American world strategy still view the Chinese People's Republic as "red China". Should they decide to change colours, we might well think differently; this approach already previously present in American-Chinese relations, is now clearly in evidence in Washington's policy.

It could well be this that constitutes Peking's major blunder in seeking a rapprochement with the United States. Caught in the vice of Washington power-pressure diplomacy, the Chinese leaders have to admit the unlikelihood of their hopes that "Reagan's anti-communist crusade" will not affect them. It is quite probable that they have now awakened to the fact that it is impossible to settle the "Taiwanese issue" with the Americans amicably; since the latter have made Taiwan figure prominently in East-West relations and have found it to be a valuable ideological asset in their present "direct confrontation" with the socialist countries.

China therefore has now been forced to recognize the supremacy of American interests not just in world politics but also in matters of Chinese sovereignty and internal affairs. And this is precisely what new US State Secretary George Shultz gave Peking to understand on assuming office. Whatever we do in the world, our interests are the touchstone that guides us, and we must see everything from this point of view, he declared, thus dash any hopes of a softening in the American position on Taiwan.

It is obvious that nothing remains for Peking to do now but to resign itself to the role assigned it by America in the sphere of the latter's "vital interests". The Pentagon is known to have formulated its 1984-88 defence directives with due account taken of the Chinese factor, provision being made for military assistance to China but on a scale that precludes the latter from upsetting American strategic designs. This is precisely why Taiwan is much more than a "pistol held to the Chinese head" — it is one of Washington's most reliable Asian allies. Martin Lasseter, a Washington expert on South East Asia security matters, was quite outspoken on the Pentagon's position on Taiwan, he stressed, is the pivot of the American foreign defence and an immensely important base for logistical support routes reaching into the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

As for China proper, the prospects afforded by her military bases, ports and airfields as well as the vast possibilities for conducting intelligence along her borders with the USSR are still too tempting for American strategists to discount them. But here they at least need a guarantee that China will be a China that they (the strategists) dream of. And in this respect, the Taiwanese reinforcement enables the American power quarters to test the "Kai-feng" behaviour under the American yoke.

## Kampuchea will not waver from its chosen path

Phnom Penh. Closing the third session of the Kampuchean National Assembly, its Chairman Chea Sim said that the strengthening and development of friendly ties and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was one of the principles of his country's foreign policy.

The Assembly's deputies here condemned the reactionary plots to subvert the gains of the Kampuchean revolution, including the creation of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The session has unanimously voted that the processes taking place in the country are irreversible and that nothing can dissuade the Kampuchean people from their chosen course — that of building a socialist society.

## HELMUT SCHMIDT RAPS SANCTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

making a deliberate contribution to greater unemployment, he said.

H. Schmidt pointed to the American disciplinary sanctions against the construction of the East-West gas pipeline which have seriously affected the interests of a number of West European countries, and to the differences between the United States and the EEC countries over the restrictions imposed by Washington on steel imports from the Common Market.

The fact that the economy of the West is rolling downhill should not induce us to start a trade war against all and sundry, he stressed. All this is extremely reminiscent of the 1931-1932 period, he said.

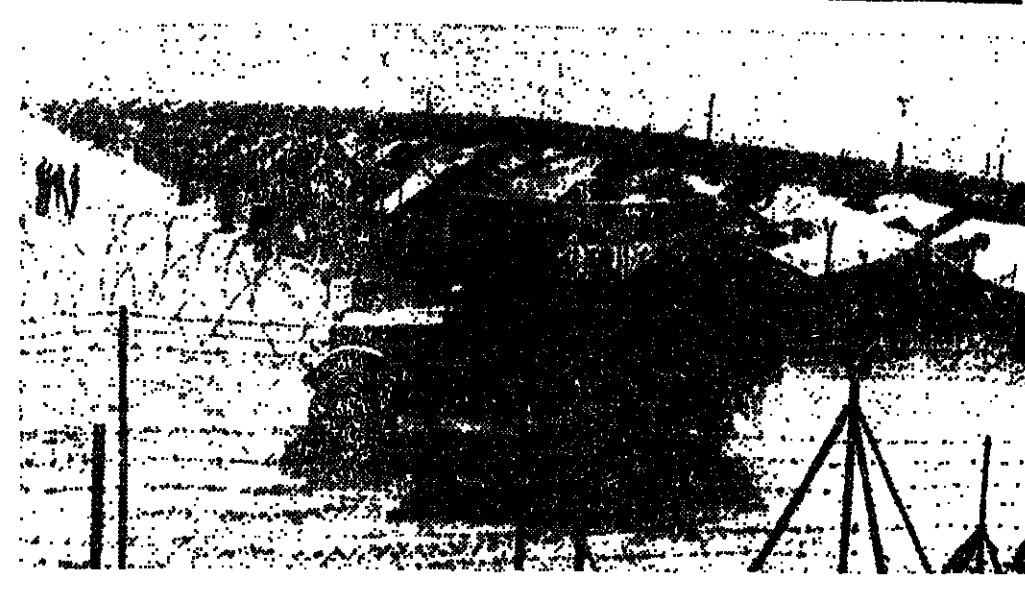
## FALKLANDS ISSUE STILL IN THE SPOTLIGHT

New York. The UN Decolonization Committee met recently to discuss the issue of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) claimed by both Argentina and Britain, with most members favouring an end to their colonial status and a negotiated solution of the conflict.

Colombian representative, G. Garcia-Moreno, said he believed the US had enough authority to make any such talks a success. He stressed his country had always favoured Argentina's right to sovereignty over the islands. According to Panamanian delegate C. Ocasio Tymanian, the conflict is rooted in the illegal seizure of the Falkland Islands back in 1833. London's Malvinas back in 1833. London's Malvinas back in 1833. London's Malvinas back in 1833.

As for China proper, the prospects afforded by her military bases, ports and airfields as well as the vast possibilities for conducting intelligence along her borders with the USSR are still too tempting for American strategists to discount them. But here they at least need a guarantee that China will be a China that they (the strategists) dream of. And in this respect, the Taiwanese reinforcement enables the American power quarters to test the "Kai-feng" behaviour under the American yoke.

The committee decided to submit all the relevant documents to the UN General Assembly, whose next session will also take up the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) issue. Earlier, 30 Latin American countries had requested an inclusion of the issue in the session's agenda.



Lebanon. Israeli concentration camp near Tyre. Here the aggressors keep over six thousand Arabs from the occupied parts of Lebanon in tight tents enclosed within barbed wire. Photo AP-TASS

## JAPAN REVISES ITS TEXTBOOKS

Tokyo. Japan has ignored China's protests over the revision by the Japanese government of school textbooks which no longer mention the Japanese aggression against China in the 30s and the 40s.

Addressing the Foreign Relations Committee of the Council of the House in the Japanese Parliament, A. Kiuchi, head of the Asian department of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, said that the Japanese government had notified China that the problem of textbook revision is an internal matter and as such should be decided by Japan.

This revision of school textbooks, which has been undertaken by the Japanese ruling circles in order to whitewash the aggression by the Japanese military against Asian countries including China, has aroused a wave of indignation among the Chinese people. During the years of occupation, Japanese military brutally murdered millions of Chinese. Influenced by these sentiments, Peking, which until quite recently encouraged the military aspirations of the Japanese ruling circles, has protested officially to Japan about the revision of textbooks. Confirming its desire to have this demand fulfilled, China has ostentatiously refused an entrance visa to the Japanese Education Minister.

However, from the statement given by a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry, it becomes clear that the Japanese authorities must have come to the conclusion that in a situation where Peking is seeking to develop political and economic relations with the West, it will put up with the Japanese refusal to fulfil this demand.

## PEOPLE

The US President's wife Nancy Reagan is reported to be on a tour of orphanages and hospitals in order to give consolation and encouragement. One of the accompanying party is keeping a stock of paper handkerchiefs in case Mrs Reagan should shed tears. However, when she was told in a children's hospital in Los Angeles that if the President does not plan expenditures for such establishments, the hospital would have to be closed down, her eyes were dry. I am here to talk to the children and not about budget plans, she said.

Having outshouted 40 young rivals, former Carlo Rappone came first in a contest held in the Montefiore d'Alba in Italy to see who has the loudest voice. His yell measured 124 decibels or 750 times louder than ordinary human speech. Carlo is 90 years old.

## PENTAGON'S NEW PLANS

Washington. The Pentagon is out to resuscitate the idea of a mammoth anti-missile defence system designed, according to US strategists, to ensure the "survival" of American intercontinental ballistic missiles in nuclear war. Under a programme, code-named Swarnet, each of the 500 launch sites for such missiles will be surrounded by some 20 anti-missiles. If need be, any of the 10,000 Swarnet missiles could be on a strike

path within a few seconds. Its authors claim. According to the American press, the first five years of this programme's implementation alone will cost US taxpayers 4,000 million dollars. Political analysts stress that by reviving the Swarnet programme, the US strategists directly link the introduction of the new anti-missile defence system to their strategic nuclear forces with the possibility of winning a nuclear war.

## Science and technology

## PETROL BOOSTER

For several years now, scientists from different countries have been trying to find more efficient fuel for cars. This problem has also been tackled by scientists from socialist countries. Thus, Hungarian chemical engineers have come up with a new substance they call "bio-xin". Tests have shown that its addition to petrol improves combustion and thus saves a lot of money.

## BASED ON COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

An installation for cathode-ray welding, designed in the GDR, is provided with a controller capable of optimizing the process. A general-purpose processor used in the system makes the system more efficient and decreases energy consumption. Thanks to its increased power, the new installation can now weld steel pieces up to 80 mm thick.

## 'MUSICAL GLOVES'

A maestro in talls and white gloves sat at an ordinary table, waved his hands solemnly and had barely touched the surface

of the table when music resounded in the air. At first the audience decided that they were watching some form of a pantomime to the accompaniment of a tape recording. They soon understood, however, that what mattered were the gloves, designed by Japanese engineers in every finger of which a mini-sensor transmitting signals to the sound analyzer of a computer. Depending on the force of the impact the sensor emits four different signals corresponding to four notes. The "musical gloves" have a repertoire consisting of the sounds of three octaves. It takes a bit of practice of course to learn to play "the gloves". But students can be played on anything — even on a stool.

## HOW LONG IS A METRE?

The metre was determined in 1960 as 1,650,763.73 wave lengths of the krypton-86 orange radiation. Physicists offer now a more exact definition: the path travelled by light in a vacuum during one 299,792,458th fraction of a second. Next October the formula will be discussed by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to be recommended for approval at the General Conference of Weights and Measures in October, 1983 in Paris.

## OF INTEREST

## Let's fly without wings

Canadian inventor Jean St. Germain has accomplished Man's dream of a free flight in his new air-ground attraction. In order to achieve this he had to build a hollow tower the size of a large grain elevator. In the basement, he placed a powerful Diesel engine and the propeller of a DC-3 glider. The current of air generated by this powerful plant is enough to hold a grown-up hovering in the air. A special protective suit must be worn while flying in this

machine and special instructions must be followed. This, St. Germain believes, will have no bearing on the number of people wishing to take an "air ride". This first "Aerodium" has been built near Montreal.

## Colourful music

The electronic musical instrument invented by Mr. Ryley of Australia, not only reproduces musical notes, but also creates new sounds and tunes from programmes which are keyed in with a special code. It can also draw these sounds and tunes on a screen, with a beam of light. The market for the instrument, whose photo has been shown

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## THE MEANING OF THE SOVIET INITIATIVES

The Soviet initiatives put forward at the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament have gained wide international support. GAVVA writes. The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a practical step, and were the other nuclear powers to take similar steps we would be getting close to an actual prohibition of nuclear weapons.

This is realized full well by belligerent imperialist circles which have set themselves the aim of upsetting the present strategic balance in the world and of obtaining military superiority over the countries of the socialist community by spurring on the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. They, therefore, try, the newspaper says, to belittle the importance of our initiative in every way describing it as a propaganda move that opens no new opportunities for the realistic negotiation or reduction of nuclear armaments. Such allegations are utterly false. The initiatives taken by the Soviet Union are meant to increase trust between states and to create a favourable atmosphere for discussion and solution of concrete questions concerning disarmament and the end of the arms race. In its memorandum, submitted to the Session, the Soviet Union suggested a series of measures to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation.

## AMERICANS DESIGN NEW TOXIC AGENTS

A hundred pigs and a thousand rabbits have arrived at an American military laboratory where new secret weapon systems are designed near the city of Aberdeen, according to an article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. It also points out that the animals are to be used in experiments, the cost of which is estimated to be about a million dollars. 2,400 various lethal chemical gases have been produced and put into storage here. Another depot houses biological weapons — toxins of ancephalomyelitis and those of snailpox, tuberculosis, botulism, anthrax, brucellosis and typhoid fever.

The newspaper notes that the head of the laboratory, Colonel Walter Kristenman, made a public admission in summer 1981 that his subordinates were carrying out biological programmes important for the defence effort.

At first the Aberdeen chemists used hunting-dog puppies to test their gases. Today, they are using innocent rabbits and pigs for their newest toxin called Lewisite to see how effective it can be in killing large masses of people.

## WEST TAKES NON-PRODUCTIVE STANCE

The "new" proposals made by the West at the end of the twenty-seventh round of the Vienna talks over reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe can only make these talks more complicated and protract them, according to the NEW TIMES weekly. It points out that this tendency is particularly prominent in the issue concerning the sale of which the reductions are to take place. Whereas in the past, the West proposed that these reductions should be carried out in two stages in a period of between four and five years, the NATO countries have changed their proposals (for the twentieth time). They propose now that the reductions in the strength of military personnel should be drawn out over a seven-year period, in four stages. This non-productive Western approach is also conspicuous in that it drops the reduction of armaments by the two sides in Central Europe altogether. This means a deliberate exclusion from the agenda of one of the most important mutually agreed provisions, without which it is impossible to reduce the military potentials of the two sides in the heart of Europe.

## WORLD OCEAN IN WASHINGTON'S STRATEGY

The composition and structure of the US Navy, the nature of America's military-political and naval doctrine, primarily the administration's practical moves in world affairs, including the World Ocean, are all predictable evidence that, in seeking to expand its imperial designs, the USA is extending its aggressive plans and the arms race to the oceans also, making them threatened areas and scenes of military preparation as they place their lethal arms in ever growing numbers there, emphasises the WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine.

Present US policy, it continues, is obviously aimed at upsetting the existing military-strategic parity between the USA and the USSR, to secure supremacy at sea, and use naval power to exert overt pressure on unfriendly governments and regimes. Acting as a self-styled guarantor of security of sea routes, including areas of the busiest international trade traffic, the US is thus seeking to pressure its allies and competitors into following its foreign policy line, simultaneously occupying more leverage on their economic positions; the magazine points out.

## The secret of long life

The "circular town", an ingenious complex encircling the Bathing path in Peking is noted, apart from its architectural merit and old age, being built during the Liao reign (918-1125) for scores of 800-year-old people growing there right on the banks of the palace, equidistant from the stones, as close by, together, there is still space for magnificent gardens providing whiter and air beneath the stones there is a layer of sand and there only ten centimetres thick but still sufficient to feed the roots beneath the layer, a layer of moist soil, providing mineral substances.







## BOLSHOI BALLET SUCCESS IN ITALY

The Bolshoi Ballet Company has completed its tour of Italy. During its 40-day tour, the Bolshoi dancers gave 22 performances in five Italian cities.

Two ballets were performed based on Shakespeare's plays, "Romeo and Juliet" and "Macbeth". The audiences were particularly enthusiastic about "Romeo and Juliet" in Verona, the city of Shakespeare's hero. The Bolshoi Symphony Orchestra was also touring the country during the same period and gave concert performances. Particularly memorable was the concert held in the town of Busseto where the composer Verdi was born. It is hard to imagine the atmosphere in the hall, and what an ovation the audience gave, when it was announced that the orchestra would play the overture to the opera "Aida" as an encore.

The Italian press recognized the talent of both young performers and aged soloists and had much praise for the Bolshoi corps de ballet. High marks were awarded to the brilliant choreography by Yu. Grigorovich, and the skill and talent of the set designers for the two ballets (S. Vlasov and V. Levental) was emphasized, with particular reference to their knowledge of the epoch, and the exquisite colours of the costumes.

After the main programme of the tour has been completed, a group of Bolshoi soloists gave a concert in Malta.

## LAST PERFORMANCE THREE CENTURIES AGO



Scenes from the "Rostov Action".

Photos by Vladimir Shevchenko

The Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre has started off its season with an unusual production, "Rostov Action". It is based on music and the text of an opera written by Dmitry Rostovsky, a prominent figure in the culture of 17th-century Russia.

The theatre is often called a sort of a stage laboratory, says Boris Pokrovsky, the director. We try to present new contemporary works as well as little known works of the past to our audience. For this reason we turned to an old Russian opera which was performed for the last time three centuries ago. What we are trying to emphasize is that the traditions of Russian opera were founded much earlier than is normally thought.

It was impossible to stage "Rostov Action", an opera per-

meated by belief in kindness and justice, in its original form, for it lasts six hours without an intermission. Editing and cutting it was hard work. It is, what is more, a challenging task for the singers, both from the point of view of music and text (which is in 17th-century old Russian). Besides, at the time arias, vocal and choral pieces used to be sung without instrumental accompaniment.

We have plans to stage one more forgotten work, Joseph Haydn's "Sudden Encounter" the score of which was found in a Leningrad archive—as well as modern productions, including the one-act operas, "Husar Theatre" and "Unknown Lady" by the Soviet composer Nikita Bogoslovsky, based on the works of Alexander Blok.



## FACTS and EVENTS

Shows. Works by Moscow graphic artists N. Blagovolin, V. Shmokin and S. Mikhlashevich were among 20 works entered by Soviet artists for an international easel graphic art show in Norway. Noted Soviet graphic artist I. Bogdesko is on the international jury.

Theatres. At the 23rd International Festival of Theatres for Children held in the Yugoslav city of Sibenik, this country was represented by the Lenin Komsomol Young Spectators' Theatre, from the republic of Latvia. Among the pieces shown by the theatre was "Chutokale", based on a work by Kornei Chukovsky. Local press noted the high professional standards of the company which was awarded a festival diploma.

Exhibitions. An exhibition of crafts from 13 socialist countries, including the USSR, has opened in the town of Erfurt, in the GDR. On display are 1,600 masterpieces selected at elimination contests held in individual countries. For the first time in the history of the exhibition works of the art entered by artists from Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, North Korea and Mongolia are on view.

## ALL-UNION SCULPTURE SHOW FOR 1983

Next year Moscow will host the first ever nationwide sculpture exhibition, and this time, the first deputy director of the exhibition committee, Vladimir L. Chernov, first deputy director of the exhibition committee, aims to promote the works of artists and to acquaint them with the Soviet school of sculpture.

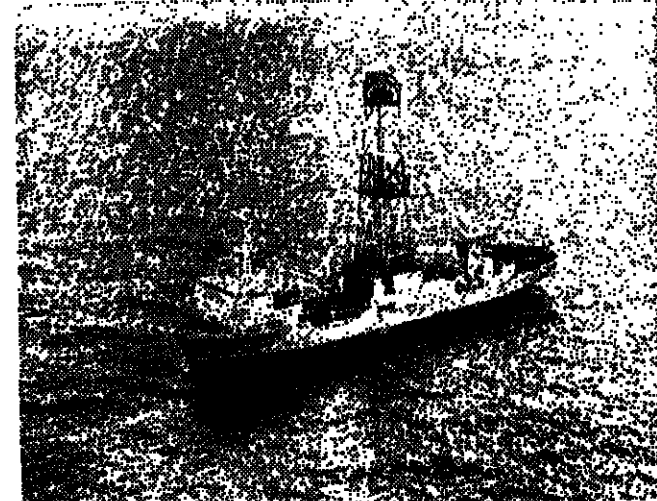
Taking part will be artists from all over the Soviet Union. There will be slide displays, monumental works, design mock-ups of both realized and unrealized projects, sculpture, and a section devoted to techniques of casting. Most interest will probably be on an open air section, which will be the beginning of a Park to be laid out around Artists House.

The exhibition will be accompanied by a major conference on the theory of the plastic arts in which experts from socialist countries will take part.

## Oil can be found under the ice

The "Valentin Shashin" (see photo) is a floating drilling platform which has been built to Soviet order by the Rauma Repola shipyards in Finland. At present, the platform is prospecting for oil and gas on the offshore shelf. Kalevi Kuronen, head of the Rauma Repola office in Moscow, told an MNJ correspondent about the ship which, in some respects, has no equal in the world.

For some years now, my firm has taken orders for the construction of ships for operation in icy waters, carrying equipment for drilling on the continental shelf. The very nature of the work requires the ship's ability to maintain a constant position—impervious to wind and sea currents. Three computers control several propellers, and an operator follows the craft's progress on a display screen. The machines can be controlled manually too. The deviation from site is better than 20 centimetres in any direction.



"As a rule we work from an assumption that the search for oil can be carried out without calling at home port for maintenance or repairs. The ship has a helicopter landing-stage so that the crew can be rotated in shifts. As to the conditions on board, the standards of comfort are even higher than on some passenger cruise ships, each member of the crew having own luxurious cabin.

Then, there are also a sauna bath, a cinema auditorium, and other comforts.

During this year, Rauma Repola is to sell this country machines for the timber industry, processes for the chemical industry, cargo ships and station-

ary drilling-platforms. The "Valentin Shashin" is the first of a whole new series. Before the end of this year, two more such platforms will be handed over to the Soviet customers.

Vladimir KOVALYOV

## Balkanton's gold discs

The Bulgarian recording company, Balkanton, which is turning 30 this year, is one of the largest of its kind in the world, with an output in 1981 of over 5,000,000 records, and over 100,000,000 over the past 30 years. It has been awarded many high distinctions, including "gold discs" at various competitions and festivals.

Our records are in brisk demand domestically and abroad, says company general director and noted Bulgarian composer A. Vasilov. They enjoy wide popularity in the fraternal socialist countries, with the Soviet Union buying annually around 1,000,000 of them. We will soon sell it new recordings by famous Bulgarian opera singers, pop stars, as well as foreign entrants in last year's Golden Orpheus contest.

We have fine contacts with the Soviet Melodia recording company, significantly, around 150,000 records to be produced this year will be a joint venture, he stressed.



## TSVETMETPROMEXPORT

### Welcome to Hungary

According to travel guides, some 15,000,000 foreign visitors come to Hungary every year. Our correspondent met deputy head of the Hungarian travel board, Marton Lengyel, in Budapest, and asked for his comment on travel links with the USSR.

We have chiefly tourists from socialist countries, Lengyel stressed. Over 400,000 Soviet visitors were in our country last year, of them 70,000 tourists, and there were hundred thousand tourists among the 200,000 Hungarian citizens who visited your country. From 1983 we started signing appropriate agreements with socialist countries to boost tourist exchange.

In 1981 the tourist industry accounted for 4.5 per cent of our total exports worth 14,200 million forints.

All matters concerning bilateral travel, he continued, are de-

## Intourist news

all with under five-year agreements signed by our board and the Head Administration for Foreign Tourism at the USSR Council of Ministers.

Soviet citizens coming to Hungary have a choice of 17 routes, and one more will be introduced next year. They mainly travel in groups, but can opt to travel individually by car. The favourable climate means the tourist season lasts all year round. Soviet tourists are to be found throughout the country as each area has a charm of its own.

Lately we have encouraged specialized tourist groups, he pointed out. Apart from sightseeing and relaxing, our visitors can meet their colleagues to "talk shop". We welcome groups of workers in agriculture, transport, construction, culture, medicine and other services, architects, and groups from the twinned cities.



In the photo you see a group of Italian tourists at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. We are satisfied with everything we saw in the Soviet Union. We hope to come back, we said, and we are glad to see all our friends, who accompanied us to Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Baku and Samarkand. I am not exaggerating when I say that this opinion is shared by my companions with whom I travelled for two weeks in the Soviet Union, said Alberto Nicoli, guide to the group, talking to our correspondent. The group of Italians included doctors, college teachers and artists.

Photo by Anatoly Makarov



"A Woman with a Fan".

An exhibition, "Pablo Picasso 1881-1973", has opened in the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow to mark the centenary of the artist's birth.

For the first time, almost all the great Spaniard's works available in the USSR are gathered

## Picasso

### exhibition

### opens here



Picasso at work on "Guernica".

together under one roof. The exhibition includes 200 pieces—paintings, graphic sheets, sculpture and ceramics from the collections of the Pushkin Museum and the Hermitage.

The items on display are of different origins. Some of them come from the famous collections of S. Shchukin and I. Morozov while other items have either been purchased by the museums or have been donated to them. The exhibition is complemented by materials from the private archives of the Soviet cultural personalities who knew Picasso.



"A Viola and a Guitar".

## PUPPET THEATRE IN OPEN AIR

The Estonian puppet theatre recently mounted a production of the play, "A Princess and Echo", in the Tallinn Townhall square, at all places.

No other location could be more suitable for our play than that square, says chief director R. Aggr, since any loudly projected word bounces off the surrounding house-walls, reverberates, and thereby creates the echo effect, which is an integral part of our play.

This square was also used to stage the play, "Mouset, Mouset, Mouset".

## NEW HERMITAGE CATALOGUES

The Leningrad branch of the Soviet Publishers has launched a new series of catalogues listing the collections of West Europe-

an paintings at the Hermitage Museum. The Glantz Publishers, of Florence, is cooperating with the series intended for foreign readers and scholars.

A recent release is "18th Century-French Painting in the Hermitage". It is a catalogue of the following catalogues: "French Painting of the Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries", "German and Austrian Painting of the 18th to the 19th Century", "Painting of the 19th to the 20th Centuries". There are more to follow.

## WHAT'S ON!

August 24-27

### THEATRES

Lenin Komsomol Theatre (6 Chekhova St.). 26 — Voznesensky, "Junona and Avos", 27 — Arbuzov, "Cruel Games".

Sovremennik Theatre (19a Chistoprudny Blvd.). 25 — Gibson, "Two for the Seesaw", 26 — Gelman, "Feedback".

Malaya Bronnaya Drama Theatre. Guest performances at the Moscow Art Theatre (3 Morskaya St.). 24 — Radzinsky, "Lulu or Jacques' Death", 25 — Misharin, "Square Four, France", 26 — Williams, "Summer and Smoke", 27 — Gogol, "The Wedding".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 20 — Borinyanskiy, "Fidelio del Alcantara Falcon".

### FILMS

Private Life (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

Appl. a difficult and dramatic time in the life of a

great manager, who was for the first time before the public, thinking about the people around him.

Cinema "Rostov" (Pushkin St.). Metro Pushkin. "Vostok" (Pushkin St.). Metro Arbat. "Krylya" (Pushkin St.). Metro Arbat. "Krylya" (Pushkin St.). Metro Arbat.

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## CONCERT HALLS

Lenin Central Stadium. All-purpose Druzhba Sports Gymnasium. 22.23 — "Songs of the Motherland", variety programme featuring popular Soviet performers and the Odyssey pop group from Greece.

Palace of Sport. 27 — Ballet of Ice from Kiev, a show in two parts: 1. "Heroic Symphony" (new production), 2. "We Are from the Ukraine".

Green Theatre at the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest (10 Armysky Valt. 20, 21, 22 — "Let's Get to Know Each Other", a show by the Durov Animal Theatre.

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ship. 26—at 6 p.m.; 27—at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

### WEATHER

August 24-27

In Moscow, city and region, short showers are expected at the beginning and end of the period, with temperatures in the daytime ranging from 17°-20°C and later to 23°-25°C. S and WS wind, 5-9 mps.

Autumn is approaching in the northern regions of the European part of the USSR. Temperatures on the Kola Peninsula and in Arkhangelsk Region stand at 7°-10°C.

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## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 25 and 27 — Racing and trotting, 6 p.m. (both days).

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## State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange, quotations for August, 1982	English pound sterling	100	125.60
	French franc	100	16.55
	FRG mark	100	25.52
	Deutsche mark	100	2.79
	Indian rupee	1,000	2.81
	Japanese yen	1,000	16.93
	Norwegian krone	100	16.97
	Swedish krona	100	16.97
	Swiss franc	100	34.37
	US dollar	100	74.96
	Australian dollar	100	73.36
	Austrian schilling	100	4.18
	Canadian dollar	100	58.94
	Denish krone	100	8.43